FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE LABOR BILL IN THE SENATE.

Debate on the General Pension Bill Continued-Proceedings in the House,

Washington, May 18. — Senate.— The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting, in compliance with a recent Sena e resolution, in formation as to the claims allowed by the Treasury Department under ap propriations, the balance of which have been exhausted or carried to the

A'so a letter from the Postmaster-General transmitting, in like compli-ance, information as to the readjust-ment of postmasters' salaries under the act of March 3, 1893.

Senator Hale pre ented a memorial of the United St. tes and Brazil Steamship Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, the Red D Line of steamers and the York and Havana and Mexican Mail

Steamship Company.
In presenting the memorial, Senator Hale remarked that it denied squarely what had been stated in certain news papers, namely, that attempts had en made to improperly influence Congress in favor of what were called "subsidies" Senator Hale wished to say, in connection with the recent action of the Senate in regard to foreign mails, that if this great effort to revive American commerce ever pre vailed in Congress it would not be done by the influence of any lobby. It could only come about because the American people were growing more and more interested in the subject, and, sooner or later, Congress would have to respond to the popular de-

Senator Hosr presented the petition of the New England Methodist Episcopal conference urging the United States to enforce the terms of the Chinese treaty so as to protect the lives and property of Chinese subjects in the United States. Referred.

Senstor Gibron reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce, and on his motion the Sensta at once passed a House bill supplying a defi-ciency appropriation of \$6492 to carry on to June, 1886, the examinations and survey regarding the depth of water, etc., at the south pass Mississippi

On motion of Senator Dolph the Senate parsed a bili extending the limits of the port of Portland, Ore., so as to include the east bank of the Willamette river opposite the city for one mile in width, and from the south boundary line of the city down the east bank of the river to a point oppo site the lower end of Swan Island.

A motion to proceed with consider ation of the Staten Island bridge bill was lost-22 to 24. The bill retains

its piace on the calendar. At 2 o'clock the pension bill was placed before the Senate, but was temporarily laid aside to permit Senator Coke to address the Senate on the House labor or arbitration bill. Sen-ator Coke said he would vote for that bill after one or two amendments uld have been made to it. He believed it provided the best practicable remedy for the difficulties with which the bill dealt. That remedy was volun'ary arbitration, to be appealed to by the parties immediately concerned. It was a peaceful and reasonable mode of settling the serious differences that from time to time arose between large corporations and their employes. The bill furnished free of expanse to both parties a method that should be ac ceptable to both. Neither side cou'd afford to defy public opinion by refusing to avail itself of so beneficent a remedy for a serious public evil. Sen-ator Coke did not favor the establishment of a permanent board of com-missioners, such as had been recom-mended by the President's message. Such a board, he believed, would inevitably borrow a trouble, become a tribunal favorable to corporations, however little it might be intended it ahould so become. The plan of voluntary arbitration provided by the House bill, he contended, was much better. The arbitrators under the bill would be chosen in each case by the parties immediately interested, and would be chosen because of special knowledge of the subject involved in the dispute. The commissioners being voluntarily chosen by the payties concerned, their decision would be more acceptable to the parties involved than that of any permanent board.
As to the responsibility of railroad companies for the operation of their roads, Senator Coke gaid they should be some all the beauty of the control of their roads. be compelled to keep their roads in operation strike or no strike, and on the other hand, any one who interfered with that operation should be treated with the utmost reverity. The public interest was the first consideration. Senator Coke recognized the absolute necessity of restrain ing railroads. No one, he said, could read the history of railroad developments without a feeling of profound indignation and disgust that a system which, like that of railroads, had become so indispensable a necessity to a civilization, should be an instrumentality in the hands of a few individuals for the systematic robbery of the peopie. It was to pay dividends on wat red stock that wages on railroads were squessed down. The evil would never correct itself. The State Gov-eraments and the United States Govmement, while uniting to protect railroad property, as they should protect railroad property and the interests of

Senator Logan, without committing himself to the support or other wise of the House bill, would at the proper time submit a substitute for it. The House bill provided arbitration, but when, after the trouble had arisen, and effer the arbitration should be appealed to and the decision leader d, the ra was no means of putting the de-cision into effect. He would propose that a commission to be called "A Ommission of Arbitration" should be selected by the P-esident: that the men should be selected, part of them for their knowledge of the law and part for their knowledge of the laboring interests of the country and from among those interests; the commis-slopers to be five in number, and to have power to examine witnesses, etc. He would provide that when the de-wien is made it should be filed in the United States District Court, placed or cound there and become a decree of od of enforcement for the decision. Under the House bill tuate uid to be done. He would also use of the the the duty of the ammission. sion to examine all question of controversy arising between corporations and their employes, and make a p. r. to Congress. He would specified the Buryan of Labor into a De

the nublic, from assault or damage, should also unite to crush out the

practice which led to the labor diffi-

enlies, that had become so serious a feature of the railroad problem.

partment of Labor, and require the Commissioner of Labor to communi-cate with all corporations to ascertain particulars as to the number, character and compensation of employee, prices of food, rent, etc., and to subm t comparative statements, so far as practicable, of similar part culars

relating to labor in Europe, etc.

The pension bill was then laid before the Senate. The pending amendment was that of Senator Blair to the amendment of Senator Van Wyck.

Senator Van Wyck's amendment is to be the bill to be the senator was that of Senator Van Wyck. aid to the bill a proviso that no sol-dier under the act should bereafter receive less than \$8 a month. The amendment proposed by Sepator is to provide, instead, that no pension paid reafter under any law to any soldier should be rated at less than \$4 a

Senator McPherson said the Senate was not definitely informed as to the amount the bill would take from the Treasury. In order to get some information as to the approximate amount he moved the bill to recommitted to

the Committee on Pensions.
Senstor Blair said it would take from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year ss far as he had been able to estimate, but undoubtedly the amount was not easily ascertainable. He regarded the question, however, as like that of a man paying his debts. The debts ought to be paid whether they were large or small. He are no special advantage. small. He saw no special advantage in recommittal, and opposed the mo-He mentioned having read in a Pennsylvania paper the fact that seventy five old soldiers of the Union were now in the pauper-house of one county in that thate.

Senator Teller favored the bill. Senator Voorbees also favored the He would not be deterred from following the inclination of his heart by a calculation of how much it would cost. The worst evil that could afflict the community was the accumulation of a vast amount of money in a few hands. The dollar that did good was the active, busy dollar, whether the silver dollar or o herwise. The moneys that had been paid by the government in pensions for sev-eral years past had had large inflaence in avoiding a great financial panic. That meney went not to the pensioners alone, but circulated through all the community. As to the sectional aspect of the case, there had never been a more generous nor magnanimous spectacle in the annal-of mankind than had been presented by the people of the South as repre-sented by their Senstors and Rapresentatives in Congress in year after year voting pensions for the victors in the great conflict. The people of the North, on the other hand, had not been illiberal to the South. Senator Voorhees instanced in this reepect the appropriations for rivers and herbors and the Blair education bill, which he hoped would become a law. He did not want to live to see the day when the soldiers who, in the bloom of youth, bad marched to the fife and dram of the Union, should be allowed to pass their old age in a peor-house He wanted to see them taken care of whether their disability had come on the one hard, from saber stroke or cannon shot, on the field of battle, or on the other hand, from subsequent disease or the decreptude of old age. Senator Cullem thought it the duty

of the government to put on the pen-sion rall all soldiers who were unable to take care of themselves, without re quiring them to prove that their disability was incurred in the service. If some such hill as this was not passed we would find the old soldiers in the poor houses of the country. Senator Ingal's said that notwith-standing the extravagent sulegy paid to the Democratic Senators by the Senator from Indiana (Senator Voor-hees), he had always noticed that whenever a proposition to liberalize pensions was made the Senators on that side of the chamber always got

out their slates and penci's and began figuring how much the preposition would cost. They had not been in heste to ask whether the proposition was jus—if there were sny veteran soldiers of the republic who were liable to become iumates of the alms-house or dependents on public charity. He (Senator Ingal's) did not propose to stop to count how much it would cos to relieve them. It would be a na tional scandai and disgrace for a nation as opulent as this, with uncounted millions lying idle in the Treasury, to permit those who had served under its

flag to become intra es of poor-houses.

A discussion then arose as to the precise meaning of certa'n provisions of the bill, but without acting on Senater McPherson's motion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned,

The House,

Mr. Harris [Ga.], from the Commit-tee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending section 3378 of the Revised Statutes so as to reduce the penal sum of the bonds of cigar manufac-turers to \$250, with an additional \$10 for each person proposed to be em-

ployed by them in making cigars Committee of the whole Mr. Sadler [Ala.], from the Commit-tee on Territories, reported adversely a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Ter-

ritories. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hatch [Mo.], from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill authoring the exhibition of specimens of California silk in the Capitol building. House calendar.

Mr. Blount [Ga], from the Commit-tee on Postoffices and Postroads, re-ported back the postoffice appropria-tion bill, with Senate amendments, and it having been referred to the committee of the whole, the House went into committee for the purpose of considering the e amendments.

Mr. Blount addressed his remarks to
that clause which is known as the

"subsidy" amendment and made an argument in opposition to it. The appropriation of \$800,000 he contended would not secure any advantage in the way of obtaining additional mail way of obtaining additional mail trips; but would have a contrary ef-fect. Under the clause the Postmaster General would be required to contract, if he contracted at all, for not less than three nor more than five years, and this would act as an absolute inhibition upon any other company than the one holding the contract attempting to traverse the same line. The increase in the number of I nes would be stopped, and while the co-tract was in force, any increase of the foreign postal service would be prevented Debate on the pending amendment continued for some time, when the

adj urned. Beautify Your Mome,

mn ittee finally grose, and the House

Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine. You can do it; inex-pensive; try it. White and twelve ints. Cheaper and better than paint, *alsomine or paper. Disinfects and prevents discases. Beautiful sample card free. By druggists, hardware and paint dealers. \$ 50 given away. S. MANNFIELD & CO., Memphis

COTTON IN RUSSIA.

THE COST OF PLANTING AND PICKING PER ACRE.

45,900 Acres Under Cultivation, the Annual Vield of Which is 9,400,-900 Pounds of Inferior Grade.

Bradstreet's: Russia imports annually bout 300,000,000 pounds of cotton. Turkestan and other Russian possessions in Central Asia furnish less than one-tenth of that amount. For seven years, from 1877 to 1884, by Orenburg rallway, there was sent to Russia from Central Asia 184,600 000 pourds of cotton, of which only about 40,000.0 0 pounds came from Russian possessions. While being independent, Turkestan raised cotton three times as much as it does now. Previous to the aunexation to Russia the Fergan region exported to the Czar's country 12,000,000 pounds annually, and now it sends there only about 4,000,000

pounds. Cotton of Turkestan is of inferior quality, its fiber being rather short and coarse, and it is packed very carelessly, grass, seeds and sand being ound in it in a considerable quantity. In 1872 the cotton mill owners of Moscow reported that on having cleaned anew their takings of the Turkestan cotton, they realized a loss in weight from 25 to 50 per cent. In view of such a loss and of its inferior quality, t must be admitted that the Turkestan rotton is selling rather high, its price being 8 cents per bound against 18 cents for middling New Orleans, and to cents for middling upland. The 15 cents for middling upland. The fiber of the Turkestan cotton being coarse and by half an inch shorter than that of the American, the Tur-

estan is fit only for coarse staffs. Experiments in planting American cotton-seeds in Turkestan were first made about twenty years ago. In 1866 Mr. Raevsky sowed seeds of Sea Island cotton and received fiber unfit for spinning (not being elastic). Then the seeds of upland have been tried, and this time with good success. Mulls-Taichibaeff of Tashkent has been planting those seeds for ten successive years, and his cotton is celling at 4 cants per pound more than the native. In 1884 Taichibaeff had the native several of American outlook ninth generation of American cotton, which seems to have well acclimatized in Turkestan, yielding very good fiber. However, the natives of Turkestan are opposed to the introduction of American seeds for various reasons, prejudice being the first of them. The American cotton when ripe de-mands an immediate gathering, otherwise the fiber would be scattered by the wind, while fruit boxes of the native cotton keep nearly tight closed all the time, and thus the farmers choose their own time for rea, ing. The natives have no farm implements and to its requisite for planting the American cotton. Transport tion of cotton from Turkestau to Moscow takes about four months, and costs from 3 cents to 4 cents per pound. As yet camels are the only means of transportation in Turkestan.

Colton is raised in the following Russian possessions in Central Asia: Bokhara, Khiya, Merv oasis and Turk-estan proper. Fiber of the Bokhara cotton is distinguished from the other sorts by being pure white and soft, that of Turkestan being downy, short, and not very elastic. The latter sort is fit only for yarn of lower numbers

In Turkestan the cotton fields are usually fertilized with stable manure, or simply with earth taken from roads and from ruins. Fields are plowed over from four to six times. Artificial irrigation is done from two to four times each season. Seeding is done in April, and picking begins in August. They tow there from forty-five to six-ty-five pounds of seed per acce. The yield of colton in Turkestan is about one-third of that in this country, as is shown in the following table:

strown in the tonowi	nk more.	
	Per acre.	dos
Turkestan.	Pounds.	Value
Lowest	590	\$ 66
Medium	740	83
Highest	880	11 1
United States.		
Lowest	880	17 7
Medium	1,035	20 7
Highest	1,000	23 7

Picking of cetton in Turkestau costs \$1 50 per acre, against \$6 in our country. One hundred pounds of fruit in Turkestau yield 22½ pounds of lint, against 37½ in our country. The lint is separated from the seed mostly by hand apparatus of native make, which to per year the seed and thus soils. The queczes the seed and thus soils the fiber. Hall's gias (about twelve all told to this time) are being introduced o Turkestan. Cotton is sent to Russia proper in pressed bales, weighing 300 pounds each. Spinning in Turkistan is done by hand. Yains are dyed with vegetable dyes, being boiled in colored solutions. As to the area under cotton and annual yield of pure cotton, there are analysis of pure cotton there are only any yield. cotton there era only approximate

data, as follows: Acres. Fergan region......35,100 Zariavshin region... 2,700 Amou Daria region 5,400 Pounds, 7,200,000 1,120,000 Kouramin region ... 2,700

Total in Turksstan 45 900 Imports of cotton to Russia from diferent countries for 1883 are shown as follows:

United States, 211, 400,000 England 45,720,000 Germany and Austria 20,600,000 Hans'atic cities 7,040,000 Turkey 6,480,000 Turkey ...

Egropean fronfier(all told) 324,160,000 \$47,000,000 Asiatic frontier 10,240,000 555,000 Perein)

......334,400,000 \$47,555,000

An Excellent Cateror Rewarded Amply,

Mr. Leu's, a restaurant keeper at No. 8 Williams Court for nineteen years past, and caterer for the well-

known Sherman House in Court Square, was in ro part'cular need of the money which he received for \$1 spent in one-fifth of ticket No. 25,244 in the April drawing of the Louisians State Lottery, but he will make good use of it. He is an oid member of the Society of E'ks, and a past communder of 1'o t 21, G. A. R.—Boston (Mam.) Commercial and Shipping List,

Fearful Belier Explosion.

Pitt Ruso, PA, May 18—A Kittanning, Pa, special says: One of the boilers at the rolling mill exploded with traffic force at about 1 o'llock this morning, shaking nearly all of the build nosin the town and awakenthe it hou e la terrer, many of them no waiting to dr so themse wa. In-stant teck them to the mil, and when they reached there they found

AYER'S Sugar-Coated Cathartic horror stricken when the rumor spread that six tramps, who had taken shelter for the night, were buried beneath If the Liver becomes torpld, if the PILLS. the debrie. Work was immediately begun to rescue the unfortunate men, bowels are constipated, or if the stomach but up to noon they had not been found, which fact leads many to befalls to perform its functions properly, use

For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va. the building at the time the boiler barst. However, the work of clearing up the rains to determine whether they were buried alive, still goes on

ployes can advance any theory at to the cause of the explosion. PANIC IN OIL.

Wild Excitement on the Pictaburg Exchange,

eve that they were not in or around

and will be kept up until it is definite

ly snown whether or not they met such a fate. Sol Wallace, on duty it

the time, was severely burned, but will likely recover. None of the em-

Privisues, PA., May 18—There was a panic in oil to-ay, caused by the failure of Craig & L. wrie, one of the largest oil firms in the country, and reports that the Vandergift well, Just 1801. opened, was doing from 150 to 200 barrels an hour. The market opened weak at 70 c, and quickly declined to 68 c, on the bearish field news. The aunouncement of the failure was then made, and when 155,000 long oil was sold under the rule, for Craig & Lowrie's account, values dropped like lead to 66 to. There was a slight reaction after this, and at noon 66% was bid Their oil sold between 66%67c. They announced that they would deliver at oil sold this morning. Mr Craig, who is a wealthy producer, states that he will be able to pay all his liabilities. The feeling in oil circles was a little better at noon. For a time this morning, however, there was the wildest excitement at the Exchange, and everybody wanted to sell.

The Broadway Franchise ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.-Jud. e Parker has appointed John O'Brien,

chairman of the Democratic State Committee, receiver of the Broadway rallroad. Deputy Attorney-General Post has been despatched New York to serve upon James A. Richmond the papers in the suit which is about to be begun by the State to wind up the affairs of the Broadway corporation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS GREAT. phis. Teem., when troubled with its order and indigestion. She regards andard family medicine. She regards it as a

80

EMMES

7/2

Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable

For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to Regulate

my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.— Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.

I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pilis, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor. — John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.

Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this cruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in

The Bowels.

By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.

I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss. My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored. —Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills, Propared by Dr. J. C. Ayar & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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j



Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of SPEED & PHILLIPS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The old firm of JOHN K. SPEED & CO. will continue the business at the same place, No. 383 JOHN K SPEED. Front street. Memphis, Topn., May 6, 1886.

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

IN retiring from the firm of SPFED & PHILLIPS, I commend the successors of the old firm to the good will of my friends.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

THE firm of SPEED & PHILLIPS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, we Solicit their and our friends for a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing that all business entrusted to us shall be as carefully looked after as heretofore.

Monaphis, Tenn., May 8, 1886.

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Sales in 1883, 298,000 Barrels....... Sales of Homphia Branch, 198,000 Hega Sales in 1888, 250,000 Barrels.